Wednesday next.

FRANCE PROSTRATE!

HER ARMIES BEATEN AND DISORGANIZED. DETAILS OF CHANZY'S DEFEAT-THE DISASTER MORE SERIOUS THAN AT FIRST REPORTED-THE NATIONAL GUARDS BECOME PANIC-STRICKEN AND FLEE FROM THE FIELD-PIPTEEN THOUSAND FRENCH PRISONERS TAKEN-EXCITEMENT IN THE NORTHERN CITIES-GAMBETTA AT LILLE.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. The details which have come to hand of the defeat of Gen. Faidherbe, show that the French Army of the North has suffered a terrible blow from which it can hardly recover. The entry of the retreating army into the City of Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder. The troops were shoeless and in rags, and the army fragmentary to a great degree.

A dispatch from St. Quentin says the Railway Station was stormed by the Nineteenth Prussian Regiment, and that the town was afterward occupied. Ten thousand French troops were taken prisoners, of where 2,000 had been wounded. Six guns were among the trophies of the victorious Germans.

The Emperor of Prussia telegraphs from Vergailles to the Empress that "the number of unwounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin is 9,000, beside 2,000 wounded taken in the town. The total loss of the French is 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valencieanes and Donai. We have again

Dispatches from French sources say that the Mobilized National Guard behaved badly in the battle of St. Quentin. Fully 15,000 of them became panie stricken and fled from the field in disorder.

A dispatch from Cambrai, on the evening of the 20th says there was a general panie among the people. The Germans were approaching, and cannonading was audible. Gen. Faidherbe and staff had gone to Doual, and Gen. Favre to Lille. The whereabouts of one division of the army were unknown. A dispatch from Lille, on the 22d, says the City of Cambrai had been summoned to surrender by 3

The country around Valenciennes has been inundated in consequence of the expected approach of

A dispatch from Lille, Sist, reports the utmost consternation, and the women and children flying from the city. Faidherbe's troops are arriving in a pitiable

A later dispatch dated at Lille, on Saturday (21st), states that M. Gambetta had arrived in that city and delivered an address before enthusiastic throngs of the people, in which he advocates resistance to the enemy to the bitter end, and denounced the partisan and cowardly cry of "peace at any price." He repudiated any intention to form, or desire on his part for a dictatorship; urged the people and army to do their duty, and prophesied a final triumph for the French arms. He says France prefers an eternal war to the surrender of any portion of her territory.

Gambetta in another speech at Lille, expressed confidence in Gen. Faidherbe, to which he added that the General would continue his resistance to the enemy and must, in the end, be successful. Gambetta also announced that fresh levies are to be raised for the armics of France. His remarks were the occasion of great enthusiasm among the people.

A dispatch from Lille to-day states that the Army of the North is rapidly resuming its organization. Gen. Faidhorbe has issued a hopeful order of the day, saying that after a short interval of rest the Army of the North will again confront the invaders.

THE DOOMED CAPITAL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT SORTIE RETAKEN BY THE PRUSSIANS-LOSSES IN THE | politics, warmly expressed sympathy for France, SORTIE - FEELING IN PARIS-THE PEOPLE DESPONDENT-THE RULERS OUARRELING-TROCHU REMOVED BUT REINSTATED. Loxnon, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

A dispatch from Versailles on the 20th says that, under cover of a dense fog, the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valerien, but nothing further was attempted. The Prussian position at Montretout was taken by surprise by the French on Thursday and carried, but was subsequently retaken by the Prussian Ninth Division. The total German loss in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. Prisoners taken by the Germans stated that there were to be other attacks upon the investing lines, but asserted positively that the National Guards will not fight. The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was 400, and that of the French was so heavy that they have asked for an armistics of 48 hours for the purpose of removing the wounded and burying the dead. The Gemans refused the request for an armistica because the application was merely a verbal one. The outposts, however, mutually facilitated the removal

It is said the carrison of Paris would not renew the attack upon the Germans because Gen. Trochu had been apprised of Gen. Chanzy's defeat.

The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress under date of Versailles, 21st, as follows: "Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew into Paris. Fif-

teen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud. The bombardment of Paris has been uninterrupted for the last few days. Fire has also been opened upon St. Denis, and the fort is almost silenced. Several fires in the town of St. Denis, and also within the walls of Paris, were observed to-day.

A dispatch from Paris on the 20th says the line of battle on the 19th reached from Montretout to La Celle, and that the French numbered 100,000 men. supported by a powerful force of artillery. Gen. Trochu, in his report of the battle, says: "The day, which commenced successfully, did not terminate as we could have wished. The enemy were at first surprised, but subsequently concentrated great masses of artillery and infantry, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon our left receded. We resumed at nightfall the offensive movement, but were unable to hold the hights which we had taken. The struggle was sanguinary. We have asked for an

A dispatch from Paris on the 21st says: "Great dissatisfaction and despondency prevailed in consequence of Gen. Trochu's failure in his last effort to break through the lines of the enemy. It was reported that a large and available force of artillery and infantry reserves took no part in the action. Trochu's policy was loudly denounced as weak and

temporizing." Private letters from Paris state that the last meet-

ment-Thomas a triumvirate to replace Trochu. Subsequently, however, the Council recoiled from the responsibility of changing the plans for the defense of Paris, and Gen. Trochu was fully sustained. The victims of the bombardment in killed and wounded already number 39 children, 49 women, and 72 men.

THE PURSUIT OF BOURBAKI.

"stoically" by the people and the army.

The news of Gen. Chanzy's defeat was received

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS-DIJON AT-TACKED AND DOLE OCCUPIED-BOURBAKI'S LINE OF RETREAT THREATENED.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 123, 1871. A dispatch from Bordeaux to-day announces that Dijon was attacked by a heavy Prussian force yesterday, and there were several engagements in the neighboring villages. The troops commanded by Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi were in action and behaved splendidly. The French maintained all their positions. The advanced posts of both armies were close to each other last night, and it was expected that the battle would be resumed to-day.

The Independance Belge says there is danger that Bourbaki's line of retreat will be cut off, as it was reported at Versailles that Gen. Franseky, with the Second German Corps, had left for Dijon for that

The Prussians occupied Dôle after a bombardment.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LONGWY. DETERMINED RESISTANCE OF THE GARRISON-THE PRUSSIANS FORCED TO WITHDRAW THEIR ADVANCED BATTERIES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. A dispatch from Arlon says that the Prussians suffered a repulse at Longwy on Saturday. Their guns were dismounted, and they were forced to place their batteries at a greater distance from the walls. The batteries at Herselange and Cutry reply feebly to the fire of the besieged. The Prussians are waiting for heavier guns. On Sunday, however, the bombardment became more vigorous.

On Friday, the French shells destroyed a farmhouse within the lines of the besiegers, and 40 Prussians were killed.

GENERAL MILITARY NEWS.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS NEAR HAVRE - IRON-CLADS CRUISING ALONG THE FRENCH COAST -BISMARCK MADE A LIEUTENANT-GENERAL -ITALIAN SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. A dispatch from Havre, 22d, says the Germans are entering the Departments of Calvados and Orne. The Prussians have imposed a requisition of 40,000 francs upon the people of Yvetot, near Havre, as a punishment for the sympathy displayed for the French cause. The Mayor of the town of Bolbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

The French have established a line of cruisers between Gibraltar and the English Channel. Nine vessels have been appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads.

Count Von Eismarck has been promoted to be a

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, Signor Vronosto, in reply to an interpellation addressed to the Ministry, said it was impossible for Italy alone to mediate between France and Prussia. The Government, however, intended to seize an opportunity to cooperate with the other Powers in that direction. In the course of the discussion which - MONTRETOUT TAKEN BY SURPRISE, BUT followed four members of the Chamber, of different

> The Emperor William, in an order of the day, announces to the army his acceptance of the imperial dignity, and acknowledges that its bravery and endurance have hastened the unification of Germany. He solemnly charges the army ever to remain the strong arm of the Fatherland.

PRUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC. TWO FRENCH GUNBOATS SUNK BY A PRUSSIAN FRIGATE.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. An encounter took place in the Pacific (the exact locality is not given), about the 20th December last, between the Prussian frigate Medusa and two small French gunboats, the Curieux and Bruiox, resulting in the sinking of both the French vessels. The Curioux carried four brass twelve-pounders, and the Bruiox two twelve-pounders and one twenty-four pounder, while the Prussian ship was armed with thirteen guns of heavy caliber.

Admiral Cloué of the French fleet in the Pacific, in a letter dated Dec. 21, from on board the French war-frigate Astree, written to Capt. Graw of the Peruvian navy, in explanation of the affair, thinks that in view of the relative sizes of the ships, it is not to be wondered at that the French gunboats

The French frigate Cercel left Montevideo in search of the Medusa immediately after receiving

LUXEMBURG.

PRINCE HENRI'S REPLY TO BISMARCK'S NOTE. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1871. Prince Henri of Luxemburg, replying to the dispatch of Count Bismarck, notices the pledge made on the part of the Prussian Government not to base an accusation on irresponsible acts; and he promises to investigate the alleged breaches of neutrality. This note has been sent to the signatories of the Treaty of 1867.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES OF THE PRUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

The Berlin correspondent of The London

The Berlin correspondent of The London Telegraph writes, Jan. 4:

For several months past a system of repression has been adopted against the Liberals and their press organs by confiscation and other methods of persecution; but it was left to von Roon, Minister of War at present, to perpentate an act of unparalleled despotism against the Volks Zeitung of this city, which, since the beginning of the war, had daily and graduitously forwarded to the troops 1.000 copies of its issue. "This distribution of an Opposition journal," says the Minister, "took place without my permission. I now prohibit it, and order that alicepies of the same which reach the field-post be destroyed." Is it not astonishing that, in a national war, where every soldier feels the necessity of keeping up his interest in home affairs, an ukase should deprive him of the means of doing so? Another case in point is the sentence pronounced against the four bankers who subscribed, through Morgan & Co., in London, to the French loan. The defendants clearly showed that they had acted, without a personal interest, as the agents of others; that they openly transmitted their orders through the Royal Telegraph Office, having no intention whatever of violating the law; that, imassmuch as Morgan & Co. had taken the emire loan, a transaction with them was not affording aid and comfort to the enemy; that two of them were not German citizens; and, moreover, that the order given by them had not been actually filled. All those circumstances notwithstanding, the verdict of the Telegraph writes, Jan. 4:

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1871.

ing of the Council of Defense was stormy. Urgent demands were made upon Gen. Trochu for grand sorties. The General offered his resignation, and the Council appointed Gens. Vinoy, Frebault, and Cleckaracter of capital has blasted the standing of four commercial houses which stood high in the esteem and confidence of business circles.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE PRUSSIANS. M. Edouard Laboulaye, the eminent French writer on American history and institutions, writing from Gruchet to an American friend in this city, com-

plains bitterly of the severities of war, and says: "Mark that in France one hears always of Prussia and never of Germany. The reason is that there is no ill-will against Germany in France. We would have cordially welcomed the American federative union of Germany. What we oppose is Prussian despotism—Prussian arrogance—the greed and cupidity of these new Maccdonians. We may succumb, the thing is possible; but when we have fallen England will feel that she is nothing any longer on the Continent; Austria and Italy will be slaves, and European civilization will suffer an eclipse more and European civilization will suffer an eclipse mon formidable than under the reign of Napoleon I."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

LANDING OF A SMALL CUBAN FORCE-CAPTURE OF MEN AND RIFLES BY THE SPANIARDS.

HAVANA, Jan. 23 .- Information has been reseived here of the landing of ten Cuban soldiers at Rio de lla Palma, in the Vuelta-Abajo region. Two of the men were captured, as were also a boat containing 48 Remington rifles and copies of a pronunciamiento signed

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

LABORERS FOR THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION—FETES TO GEN. MOSQUERA. PANAMA, Jan. 5 .- The strike of the Cuban vessel's firemen and sailers having come to an end, and their demands being acceded to, the Hornet put to sea for Port-au-Prince, estensibly, on the night of the 31st ult. Not more than about 60 or 70 men embarked on her. The Guard of the United States Exploring Expedition arrived at Carthagena on the 19th ult., and left for her destination on the 27th. She took away with her a considerable number of laborers. The Graed-Gen. Mosquera, who was banished from this country three years since for political causes, returned here on the 3d inet. from Feru. He was enthusiastically received by a portion of the population, and the day following his arrival races and fetos took place in his especial honor. He is going to the State of Canca on the 18th inst., and has expressed his intention of closing his long political career by a future life of peaceful retirement. Don Justo Arosemena has been adopted by influential political meetings in the States of Eolivar and Magdelena as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States of Colomia. Sefor Arosemena is a native of this State, and has always reflected honor upon the city of his birth by his rectitude, ability, and high intellectual attainments. The Guard of the United States Exploring Expedition

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. The number of deaths from small-pox in

....The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies sanc-tioned the Federal treaties by a vote of 102 against 48. -- The London Observer announces that Queen Victoria will personally open the coming session of Parliament.

The steamship England, which safled from Liverpool, Jan. 11, for New-York, has returned to Queenstown in consequence of a severe gale having caused the escape of gas from some dangerous chemicals among her cargo.

The cities of Hamburg and Bremen cel-Germany by the firing of saintes. The citizens joined heartily in the demonstration, and descrated their real-lences in honor of the event.

An extil-

....An article from an American journal reflecting upon the American Minister to Portugal, having been brought to the notice of the officers of the United States was steamers Guerriere and Brooklyn, they have unanimously signed a memorial, contradicting the arti-cle, and expressing their esteem for the Minister.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL TRADE OF 1870. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 .- The total production of bitaminous coal in this country, in 1870, amounted to fully 18,000,000 tuns. The bituminous trade bids fair to eclipse the anthracite in a few years. The latter amounted last year (as far as reported in Pennsylvania) to only 16,820,505 tuns. In Boston, in 1870, the anthracite trade fell off 36,400 tuns, while the bituminous increased 49,600 tuns. During the past year, the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, brought to market 1,717,075 tuns of Cumberland coal, a decrease of 165,000 tuns. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railrond transported 313,822 tuns, a decrease of 46,890 tuns. The Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Central eartied 345,000 tuns a decrease of 46,890 tuns. The Tyrone and Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Central eartied 345,000 tuns as hipped 90,000 tuns, while the Allegheny Mountain mines shipped 90,000 tuns, mostly for local consumption. The Bloesburg and the Towanda mines, which largely supply Naw-York State and the Lake region, supplied, as near as can be ascertained, 590,000 tuns. Thus, the total consumption of bituminous coal, for iron, steam, and domestic uses, on the scaboard north of Cape Henry, aggregated 3,000,000 tuns. In addition, the gas coals of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia gave 1,500,000 tuns, of which one-half was brought Eastward by the Pennsylvania Central. The statistics of the Western bituminous trade are only approximate. It is an authenticated fact that Pittsburgh, beside consuming locally 600,000 tuns, shipped 2,000,000 tuns down the Ohio at \$2 each; yet so inadequate was the supply that it commanded \$3 a tan at Memphis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and the Cieveland and Pittsburgh, and the Cieveland and Mainon ing Railroads. The great West and Northwest, taking the statistics of the "Panhandle" and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicage Railroads, consumed an additional 2,000,000 tuns, and to these are to be added the nearly 4,000,000 tuns, and to these are to be added the nearly 4,000,000 tuns, and to these are to be deed the coal, owing to the vicinity of Richmond, Va., of to fully 18,000,000 tuns. The hituminous trade bids fair to cellipse the anthracite in a few years. The latter

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ALBANY. Jan. 23 .- The examination of Filkins was postponed this morning on account of the condition of Mr. Halpin, who could not be in attendance. Halpin felt great pain in his wounded ear last evening. and passed a sleepless night. Inflammation had set in; his condition is critical, but he was much more comfortable to-day. The District-Attorney expressed the opinion that Halpin would not be able to appear any day this week. The examination was postponed until Thursday morning. The Grand Jury may, in the meantime, find a bill of indictment against the prisoner, in which case, as justice McNamara announced, his jurisdiction will cease, and the examination will be discontinued.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MILFORD, MASS.

Boston, Jan. 23 .- A fire in Milford, this morning, destroyed the Bay State and Alhambra blocks, including eleven stores and the upper portions of two dwellings; also, Fisher's stables and seven horses. Mrs dwellings; also, Fisher's stables and seven horses. Birs. Newton, who occupied one of the dwellings, was burned to death. The stores were occupied by John O'Leary, dry goods; Morse & Wood, boots and shoes; J. White, periodicals; C. W. Wilcox, jewelry; H. A. Goodwin, grocer; J. B. Knight, provisions; A. Angell, drugs; S. W. Heath, dry goods; P. P. Goodspeed, jewelry; W. Sanders, boots and shoes; Joel Elee, drugs. The losses are not yet ascertained. The thermometer was below zero, and it was impossible to control the flames or save the property.

TWO STEAMBOATS BURNED. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23 .- A La Crosse dispatch of to-day says that the steamboats Chippeway and Johnny Schmoker, owned by H. S. Rumsey of La Crosse, were burned on Saturday forenoon at Rumsey's Landing; loss about \$00,000. The fire is believed to have been the

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Ex-Congressman H. D. Washburne, Surveyor-

. Nelson Goodvear, aged 21, son of Henry B. par of New-Haven, Conn., died, on the 20th list, at Reidelberg, any, from the effects of wounds caused by the accidental discharge in white busting.

of a gun while bunting.

Capt. Hall is now in Washington making further arrangements for his expedition to the Arctic regions. He has accured the Periwinkle, formerly a tugbost, which is to be sitted for steam as well as sailing purposes. He win leave in May.

The officers of the Chicago Typographical Linion for the ensuing terr are: President, John M. Parquiair; Vier-President, Horsee O. Heighman; Recurcing Secretary, E. M. Kennot; Financial and Carresponding Secretary, William A. Hutcheson; Treasure, J. A. Van Biner.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. In Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, Stephen D. Lamper of the firm of Lamper & Brother, was killed by falling down stairs. Another fatal accident occurred at the Hoosac

The boiler in Stevenson's saw-mill, near St. Raiort, and saw for the better, ind., exploid | restricts. Herzer Stevenson, Ale Bennet, Jan. Raiort, and Sam McMetry were killed instantion.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW APPROVED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE AIR LINE RAILEOAD AGAIN POSTPONED—THE LAND-GRABBERS STILL PRESENTING THEIR BILLS— CIVIL SERVICE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. The House Judiciary Committee, this morning, authorized Mr. Bingham-to report the bill amending the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, which was introduced at the beginning of the present session by Judge Churchill. The unended bill is a careful revision of the principal features of the act drafted by Judge Davis. It provides for the appointment by the U. S. District Courts of two Supervisors for each voting district in all elections at which members of Congress are elected, and requiring them to be present at the registration of voters, at the polls, and at the counting and canvassing of ballots. They are empowered to challenge fraudulent voters, and to demand their arrest if necessary. The U. S. Circuit Judges are directed to appoint from among the Circuit Court Commissioners one who shall be known as the Chief Supervisor of any given Congress District, and before whom all investigations of alleged fraudulent registration, &c., are by the new bill elaborated and made more effective. The U. S. Marshals are required to appoint certain depaties, and are authorized, under certain conditions, to demand the aid and protection of United States troops. The Committee were practically unanimous in favor of the bill, the Democratic members of course reserving the right to oppose the bill in the House. The opponents of the New-York and Washington Air-

Line Railway in the House, though in a minority, easily used up the portion of the morning hour, to-day, allotted to that measure, and prevented action on it. It is now doubtful about its passage, unless some compromise can be effected. The bill will be before the House again during the imorning hour on Monday next. The House voted to suspend the rules ito-day in order to allow Mr. Stevens, from the Naval Committee, to report the bill giving an assimilated rank to the staff officers in the navy. When the bill was before the House, Mr. Stevens made a strong speech in its favor, to which replies were made by Messrs, Scofield, Hale, and others. Mr. Scofield, who, in opposing the bill, represented the line of the who, in opposing the bill, represented the late of the Navy, said that the Navy is composed of several corps, the line, medical, engineer, &c.; and that rank refers only to an efficer's position in his corps. He also argued that to give men belonging to the other corps the honorary ranks which pertain only to the line, is just as absurd as to passa law defining the relative ranks of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Cabinet officers, Commissioners, and chief clerks, Senators, Members of Congress, Controllers, Auditors, &c. In closing his speech Mr. Scofield attempted to show that this measure will result in a conflict of authority on shipboard. The arguments against the bill seemed to have very little influence on the members, the majority of whom were convinced that the staff officers have been shamefully treated by the line officers in the navy, and the bill was passed by a decided majority. Objection was again made to the introduction of Mr. Dawes's resolution to have appointed a Commissioner of Pisheries, who shall investigate the causes of the de-crease in the number of fish which lubabit the waters of our lakes and bays, but the House voted to suspend the rules, and passed the resolution. Gen. Logan was in his seat again to-day, and was congratulated on his election to the Senate by many of his fellow members.

Notwithstanding the approaching end of the session.

and the evident hostility of the House to such measures there is no abatement in the steady flow of land grant and subsidy schemes that come in for reference to committees. Among the usual Monday morning batch of bills that were introduced to-day were five land grant measures, one of which proposes to make a larger "grab" than any bill presented during the present Congress. This is a bill introduced by Mr. Price of Georgia, to give 10,000,000 acres in mid of the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, to connect the waters of the Tennessee River with the Coosa, to give water transportation to the Gulf of Mexico by way of that river and the Alabama, and also to connect the Tennessee with the Chattahoochie and Ocmulgee liver, and open communication with the Atlantic enboard. The bill is elaborately drawn, and its authors no doubt expect its prompt passage. Another bill, introduced by Mr. Williams of Indiana, proposes to give the Commercial and Manufacturing Association of Stellacoom, Washington Territory, 200,000 acres of land, to en-able them to establish a wharf and ship-yard for the benefit of commerce in general, and the Association in particular. Mr. Cavanagh of Montana presented a bill to give the usual land grant of 20 sections to the mile to a railroad from Cheyenne to Helena, Montana. Bills were Carolina, and 1,500,000 acres to Virginia, for educational purposes. If all the land grant bills introduced to-day should pass, about 18,000,000 acres would be taken from the public domain, or enough for more than 100,000 home

steads of 160 acres each. In the Senate, to-day, the Hon. O. P. Stearns of Minne sola was sworn in for the remainder of Mr. Norton's term, which expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Sumner presented the resolutions of the Democratic Legislature of Indiana, instructing the Senators of that State to vote against the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Morton will reply to these resolutions at the proper time. Three reports were made from the Judiciary Committee on the case of the Georgia Semators, the majority, consisting of Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, and Carpenter, declaring in favor of Mr. Hill; the minority, consisting of Messrs. Stewart and Rice, for Messrs. Whiteley and Farrow; and Mr. Thurman, who concurred with the majority, and, in addition, reported also in favor of admitting Mr. Miller. There is a special order for every day this week, but Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he should take the earliest opportunity to bring the matter before the Senate. No one seems to doubt that the majority of the Senate will vote to seat Messrs. Whiteley and Farrow. The bill inreasing all pensions 20 per cent for five years from the 4th of March next, was passed. In order to facilitate the proceedings of the Special Committee to investigate the outrages in the South, a resolution of Mr. Morton, allowing the Committee to sit during the sessions of the Sen-ate, was passed; but Mr. Bayard, the Democratic member of the Committee, having no desire to secure a speedy report, entered a motion to reconsider, which is still pending. Mr. Morton's bill to refund the nterest and discount on the War bonds of the States was, with his consent, referred to the Finance Commit tee, it having become evident that many Senators would not vote for it in its present shape. The special order for to-day being Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Reform bill, it was debated during the afternoon. Mr. Wilson made some very sensible remarks upon the subject, announcing himself in favor of the bill, but against any system of life tenure of office. the belief, which is shared by many others, that the supposed influence of Government officials in elections is great mistake, and that where changes have been made to carry elections, they have proved disastrous. Mr. Nye made a speech to the galleries, which was greatly indulged in many slang phrases, and characterized the efforts of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to reduce expenditures, as "a mean and dirty business." He declared that no matter what bill of penalties was passed, he should always take the liberty of recommending persons for office. Mr. Robertson said that he had called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact that a clerk in his office had received pay for twelve months labor, while he performed no duty, and that the Postmaster-General had admitted his inability to correct the abuse

by reason of political influence. The Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into Executive session, with Mr. Patterson entitled to the floor. The bill comes up to-morrow as unfinished business at 1 o'clock, at which time the Income Tax Repeal bill is the special order. Mr. Sherman is now very anxious that the question of the continuance of this tax shall be settled, as are many other Senators, and appeals will be made to Mr. Patterson to surrender the floor, in order that the Income Tax question may be disposed of. The House Committee on Commerce heard arguments o-day in favor of the establishment of a mail steamship

line between New-York and Mexican ports. This bill is similar to the one introduced at the last session by Mr. Ingersoll, and is intended to subsidize and extend the line new run by the Messrs. Alexander of New-York from that city to Sisal. The subsidy asked for is \$200,000 for a weekly service. There is another bill pending for a semi-weekly service from New-Orleans to Mexico, the total subsidy for which will be \$1,250,000 during the ten years it is provided the contract shall run. For the first five years the subsidy is to be \$150,000, and for the second \$125,000. It was argued that the establishont of steam transportation would greatly cheapen

freights. At present it costs \$2 25 in gold to transport a barrel of flour from New-York to Vera Cruz; while, if floated down the Mississippi from St. Louis, and thence by sea, the expense would be but \$1 25. The Committee also heard arguments in support of a subsidy for a line from San Francisco to Australia, but took no action on either bill. They agreed to hear the arguments on the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company on

The House Appropriations Committee considered, at its session this morning, the bill offered by Judge Lawrence, which provides that the Government shall possess a first lien for all indebtedness, interest, and principal on such lands yet unpatented as have been or may hereafter be granted to the various Pacific Railroad corpora-

tions. No decision was reached by the Committee.

The House Military Committee, to-day, authorized Mr. Stoughton to report a bill relieving from the charge of desertion all soldiers who left their commands without leave after the the 19th day of April, 1865, and who were not subsequently convicted of desertion by sentence of court-martial. Many soldiers left their regiments after the surrender of Lee and Johnson, without waiting to be mustered out, and were in consequence marked on the rolls as deserters, and deprived of the pay and bounty due to them. This bill is designed to place them on the same footing with men who remained with their commands until regularly discharged,

The proposition to abolish the Income Tax is the special order in the Senate to-morrow, and those who have canvassed that body assert that it is sure to pass, though some time may be spent in debate on it. The question is also sure to come up in the House before the se of the session, as the resolution presented by Mr. Kellogg early this month, and passed, requires the Ways and Means Committee to investigate the matter and report a bill. It was in pursuance of this resolution that Gen. Pleasonton was before the Committee last week. It seems settled that this odious tax will be disposed of

The House agreed to-day to hold an evening session for debate, on Friday next, in order to give Judge Kelley an opportunity to make a speech on San Domingo. Mr. Kelley has given the subject considerable study, and will attempt to prove not only that the idea of building up a trade with the West India Islands in American botto is as old as our Government, and that annexation will be a mutual benefit to the people of San Domingo and our own, but that it will also be the first step toward the bolition of Slavery in all the West India Islands and in South America.

Objection willibe made to Gov. Powell Clayton taking his seat as Senator from Arkansas, when the credentials are presented. Their reference will be asked, and an instigation into the legality of his election demanded, on the ground that the body which elected him was not a legally constituted Legislature. It is charged that there never was a legal organization of the House, the Speaker being the nominee of a cancus, and elected by its mem-bers as such, before the proper time of assembling. It is also charged that a number of properly elected represen-tatives, holding the certificates of election, who were not known as supporters of the Governor's Senatorial aspirations, were forcibly prevented from entering the House of Representatives until the Governor's caucus had organized possession. They were then excluded from their sents. This is the statement made by those opposed to the Senator's claims.

The joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana The joint resolutions of the legislature of final against the annexation of San Domingo which were presented and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, condemn in emphatic terms the acquisition of any portion of that island, and instruct the Senators and request Representatives of that State to oppose all projects looking to that end, and direct that copies of the resolutions be sent to them and to Senator Sumner.

Mosers. Cobb and Morgan were appointed by the House

Military Committee a sub-committee to investigate the recent disturbances at the Military Academy, and to go to West Point if the House directs. It is not believed at the War Department that there is any occasion for the interference of Congress in the matter. The officers of the Academy have already made full inquiry into the outrages committed upon the three cadets who were driven from the institution, and it is not easy to see in what way a Committee of the House can improve the discipline of the cadets, or punish them for their misde-The Pension Agents are making efforts to induce Con-

gress to increase their salaries. They claim that the ew law requiring the payment of pensions quarterly doubles their work, and that no other Government offcers making such large disbursements receive such small pay. There is not the alightest prospect of their getting the increase they want, the Committee on Pensions be lieving that their pay is ample.

Gen. Butler has proved, in the course of the Soldiers Asylum investigation, that he has received and dislursed. as treasurer of the Asylum, nearly \$5,000,000, and that the arge disbursement has been made without costing the Government or Asylum fund a single dollar. All the urplus funds of the Institution are invested in registered United States bonds.

Mr. Geo. L. Woods of Oregon, whose name was sent into the Senate, to-day, as Governor of Utah, is a man who has been prominent in the politics of his State during the past 10 years. He was a Presidential Elector in 1864, elected Governor of Oregon in 1866, and served as a peaker in the political campaigns of California, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut, in 1867 and 1868. His appointment has been made at the request of many friends, East and West, who represent him as a man of talent and unimpeached personal character.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull applied to Speaker Blaine re

cently, for a seat in the reporters' gallery. The Speaker informed her that there was no eligible seat unassigned in that gallery, but that she could take a front seat in the ladles' gallery immediately adjoining the quarters of the reporters, if she desired.

The Germans, living in Washington, have sent a long petition to the House protesting against the shipment of rms from the United States to France.

It appears from the report of the Librarian of Congress that the Library contains a total of 167,668 bound volumes. peside about 30,000 pamphlets. The operation of the new copyright law has increased the library during the past year to an unusually large number, viz.: Books, 274; pamphlets, and periodicals, 3,140; musical compositions, 2,801; engravings, photographs, and chromos, 1,175; prints, 1,426; maps and charts, 146; total, 11,512. Upward of 5,000 copyrights have been recorded in the Librarian's office during less than six months. beside about 30,000 pamphlets. The operation of the new

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- The following nominations were sent to the Scnate to-day:

ander.
William S. Dixon, to be Assistant Surgeon in the Navy,
Renhen Ellwood, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second
brict of Hilmois.
G. A. Panam, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth Dis-

rict of California.

J. E. Marsh, to be Surveyor of Customs at Kanaas City, Mo.

James A. Hall, to be Collector of Customs at Weldoborough, Me.

J. S. Hoteford, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

Fostmusters.—Darius Weils, at Pasenic, N. J.; James Howard, at Mount Sterling, Kv.; C. J. Hawlings, at Wheeling, W. Va.; Henry Massic, at Charlotterville, Va.; Henry P. Mather, at Harrisouville, Mo.

CONFIRMATIONS. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John Pierce, Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Murphy of New-York, Cousul at Payta.
Benjamin F. Traey, Attorner for the Rastern District of New-York.
J. J. Hoffman, Supertinendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Wash-

nation.
E. J. Rhodes, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hamlin, Arkansas.
John C. Austin, Receiver of Public Moneys, and William M. Boles,

Billon.

E. J. Rhodes, Receiver of Public Moneys at Hamtin, Arkansas, John C. Austin, Receiver of Public Moneys, and William M. Boles, Register at Dardouelle, Arkansas.

R. J. Monroe, Receiver of Public Moneys, Orgon City, Orgon. Henry Warren, Receiver of Public Moneys, Orgon City, Orgon. Owen Wade, Register of Land Office at Orgon City.

Indian Agents.—Theophilas B. Griffith, for Choctaw and Chickanaw Iodinas; James M. Miller, Navajo Indians; Charles P. Roedel, in New-Mexico Cimaron Agency; Ordanio F. Piper, for Indians in New Nextoc John J. Critchlow, for Indians in Utah; Samael D. Webster, for Yaucton Sious Indians in Oakota; G. M. Washburne for Indians in Upper Platte Agency; Ileary F. Livingston for Indians of Upper Missouri, Crow Creek Agency; John Hadley, at the Saes and Fox Agency; Hagh Gilson, for Indians at Rouad Reservation, California; Charles Maltoy, for Indians at Tub River Agency, California; T. A. Lyon, at the Creek Agency; At Hooper Valley Agency, California; T. A. Lyon, at the Creek Agency; California; T. A. Lyon, at the Creek Agency; California; Therios, for the Plat Heads and other confederated tribes in Moutana Territory; and Wilsim H. Forces, for the Stoay Indians at Devil's Lake, Dakota Territory, Fosimanters—Heratio N. Buckley, Delinh, N. Y., J. M. Pinney, Idaho City, Henry C. March, Musice, Indians, John N. Runner, Kosciaso, Ludison; Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Indians; Thomas Cordis for Arizona.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. ... Twenty-five cars, loaded with tea and silks, of San Francisco, on Sunday evening, for Chicago, New-York, and

on.

The Government organs in Toronto deny that
on Rase is in Washington on public business or is charged with any
on to the U.S. Government. He is there on purely private matters.

The Labor Reform League is holding its third
errary meeting is Bosion, John Orrivin is the chair. The attendance is
. Among the speakers are R. S. Foster, Mrs. E. Daniells, Prof.
ice and Mrs. E. R. Hill.

Arrangements have been completed for three games of billiards, in San Francisco, between Joseph Diou and Rudolphe, for \$1,000 and each stone, Blook allow kudolphe to cover the expenses of the trip from this city.

YESTERDAY'S STORM.

SEVEREST DAY OF THE WINTER—TRAVEL EVERYWHERE IMPEDED—SCENES AND CAS-

The severest storm of the season raged

throughout yesterday and last night. A fierce north' east wind steadily swept over the city and surrounding region, bringing a biting atmosphere in which the thermometer stood for many hours within 100 of zero. A light but long-continued fall of snow covered the earth with three inches of small, hard crystals. The combination of driving snow, intense cold, and relentless gales, made the storm unusually severe for those compelled to face it. The movement of the business population toward their much suffering and delay. The drifting of the snow upon the tracks of the street railroads made it necessary to "double up" the teams on nearly all the roads. This necessarily diminished by one-half the number of available cars, and the result was that every car was overburdened with passengers within and, clinging upon the outside, while many persons were compelled to walk long distances from the impossibility of obtaining conveyance. The stages in Broadway were entirely unequal to the dmeand upon them. In the shades of evening people hurried along, on foot and in various conveyances, muffling themselves in vain against the blinding storm and piercing cold; horses slipped down or fell exhausted, street-cars easily ran off the track, and were in many cases at once turned in near the side-walks and abandoned; and drivers and conductors swore. Frequently, by accident, travel would be stopped on the street rail roads, so that long lines of ears, crowded with passen gers, were kept standing for nearly an hour at a time. A merchant was heard, in the melée attending the falling of an emnibus horse, to comment with much carnesine upon the advantages of a pneumatic tunnel in such

The snow began falling yesterday morning, and was at inch deep at 5 o'clock, with the thermometer at about 11 degrees above zero. Soon after 10 o'clock in the forenoon the north-east wind began to make itself felt. On the 10th of the present month the thermometer was one de-gree lower than yesterday, and on the 30th of last December it was nearly the same. The following table shows the temperature at 7 o'clock a. m. on each 23d of January since 1861, by which it will be seen that yesterday was colder than any of the corresponding dates:

| 1962 | Deg. | Deg. | Deg. | Deg. | 1970 | 1981 | 1983 | Deg. | 1970 | 1984 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 | 1970 |

THE STREET RAILROADS.

At about 2 o'clock, the different street-railroad lines essened their number of cars, and doubled the teams attached to those still running. Snow-plows and cances of sweepers were placed on the roads, and, by great efforts, managed to keep the tracks sufficiently free from the driving snow to permit the cars to move slowly along with their loads of uncomfortable passengers. Two drivers were attached to each car, one holding the reins and the other managing the brakes. On the Feuraliave. Here, half the usual number of cars were running at from five to ten minutes, "headway." Two snow-plows, drawn by eight borses, were engaged during the afternoon in clearing the tracks. Ga the Blacekerst. Road, 20 cars were running at six, eight, and ten minutes," headway." Two snow-plows act the tracks partially clear. Much difficulty was experienced on idia line owing to the number of curves, and the occasional steep grades. The Central Park, North and East Hiver Railroad alone ran the usual number of cars, at about the usual intervals. Two snow-plows, and large games of sweepers, did much to keep the track clear. The Sixth and Eighth-ave. Roads run half the usual number of cars, at about the usual intervals. Two snow-plows, and large games of tweepers, did much to keep the track clear. The Sixth and Eighth-ave. Roads run half the usual number of cars, at about the usual intervals. Two snow-plows, and large games of tweepers, and make the cars were from time to time blocked up, in long lines, more particularly on the Third-ave, line, where long stoppages occurred at all hours of the day. The peculiar nature of the snow was the subject of much comment, as it was very dry, and drifted and packed into such hard masses as to require much labor in dialodging it from the tracks. efforts, managed to keep the tracks sufficiently free from

THE STACES. People going up town did not wait for an "up" stage,

but, if desirous of going to Fifth-ave, would take a "down" stage at the Astor House and ride to Fulton Ferry, that they might be sure of shelter and conveyance on their way up. After 7 p. m. the stages ran very irregularly, in some cases ceasing to run at 9 o'clock. THE PERRIES. The Brooklyn ferries were not interrupted. The Hobo-

ken and Jersey City ferries were also comparatively free delayed the boats for five minutes on each trip for an hour. The Staten Island Ferry, at the foot of Whitehallst, closed at 6:15 p. m., the last boat starting 15 minutes late. The reason assigned was, that although no trouble had been encountered thus far, there were a number of vessels anchored in the line of the boats, and a collision might ensue. The ferry on the north shore also closed before the regular hour.

HORSE-CAR ACCIDENT IN JERSEY CITY.

On the Long Dock and West End Horse-car Railroad there is a very steep and difficult hill where the road runs over Bergen Tunnel, and at this place is a long curvo where the horses are frequently detached and the cars allowed to run down by themselves, the conductors attending to the brakes. Yesterday a car was thus married, and as the conductor was unable, on account of the snow, to control it, it seen gained a fearful velocity. He retained his position, however, and exerted himself to stop the car, while all except two of the passengers succeeded in getting off. After having some about 20 yards along the curve, the car jumped off the track from the bridge over the guilty about 50 feet west of the tunnel, and, dashing through the railing, went down with a fearful crash about 20 feet upon the rocks, and was almost completely denoished. One of the passengers was only slightly bruised; but the other, E. T. Sherwood of Hudson City, was completely buried in the wreck and budly injured. The candiactor, Thomas Kelley, was taken out insensible, though alive. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

MISCELLANEULS. The trains of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads were but slightly delayed by the snow out of the city, but below Forty-ninth-st great difficulty was experi-

but below Forty-ainth-st great difficulty was experienced in drawing the trains to their respective stations and out to the starting point. On the arrival of the Shore Line express train from Boston, at 7½ p.m., considerable delay was caused by the want of teams to drag the cars down.

The train due last in Paterson, at 3 o'clock, on the Eric Railroad, was an hour and a half behind time-that on an average the arrivals were about half an hour late. On the New-Jersey Rosd the local trains ran pretty regularly, but those from Washington and Pulladeipha were about three-quarters of an hour belvind time. On the New-Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Roads the running was much the same as on the other lines.

Edward Rorn, an old Dutch organ-grander, was found by the police, last night, lying inscubble on the show at Broadway and Walton-sta, Brooklyn. He was restored to consciousness, but was much injured by frost.

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

REPORT BY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OF GESER-

THE COLD SNAP-REPORTS FROM DIFFERENT LO-BANGOR, Me., Jan. 23.—This is the "coldest

day of the season." The thermometer this morning indi-cated from 20° to 24° below 2ero, in various localities; and at 1 o'clock this afternoon 10° below. Calais reports 30° degrees below, and Wiscasset 10° below. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 23,-This is the coldest ay of the season. The thermometer stood at zero at 10

Boston, Jan. 23. — Intensely cold weather is reported from all quarters this morning. At Boston the thermometer stood at 6° below zero, and at Fortsmonth, N. H., and Lowell, Mass., from 12° to 15° below. LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 23 .- This is the "cold-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 .- Snow commenced lling very early this morning, and continued without atement at noon. The cold is intense.

Bellpast, Me., Jan. 23.—The thermometer is 17° below zero. The bay and harbor are completely TORONTO, Jan. 23 .- The weather is intensely

cold, with strong wind and snow. The thermometer in licates 17° below zero. In Montreal, this morning, it in licated 26° below zero. MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Observations taken at 7 p. m. Barometer, 23.51; Thermometer, one degree below zero; relative humidity, 37; wind, north; velocity of the wind, one mile per hour.